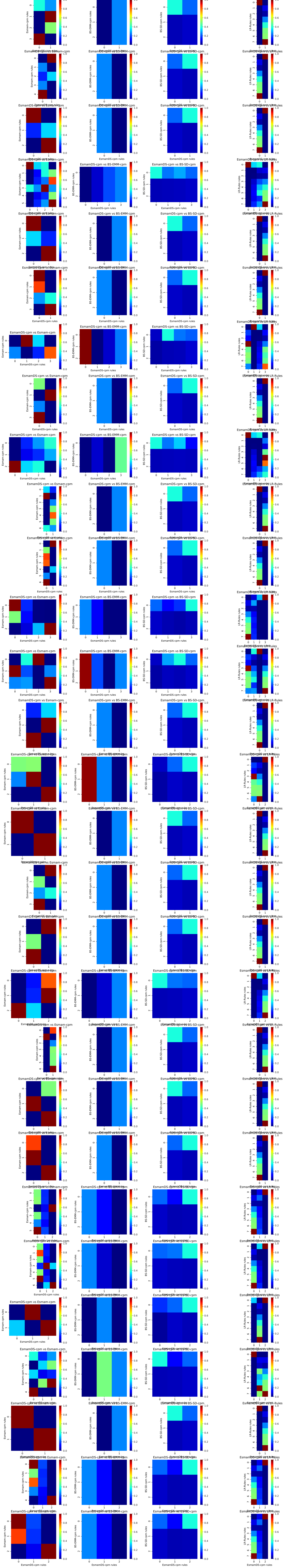
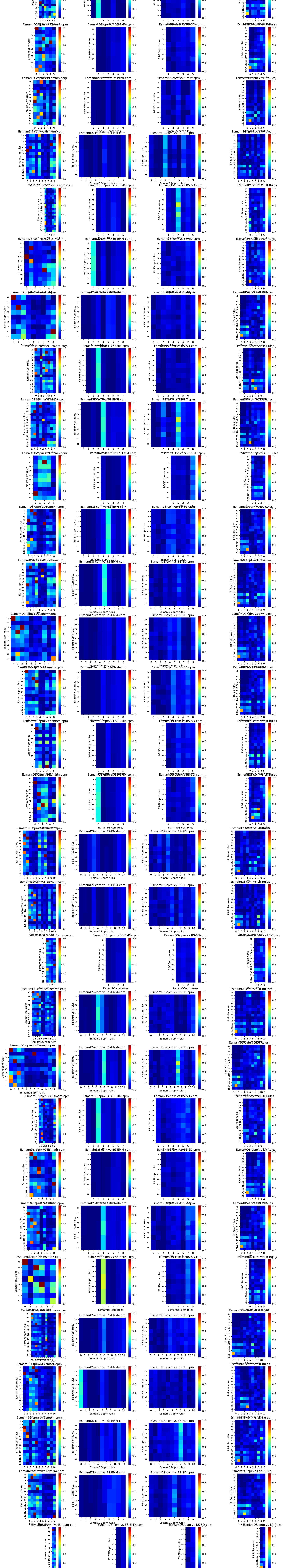


# ACTG320 DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)

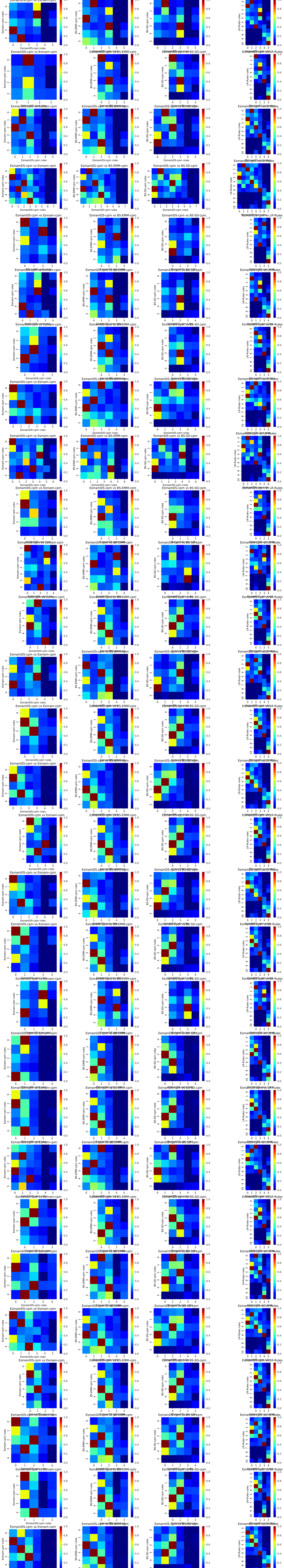






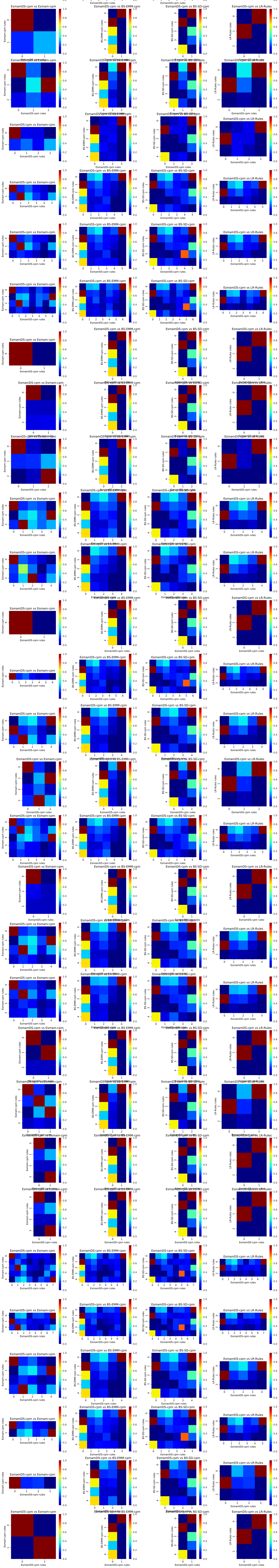


# CANCER DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)

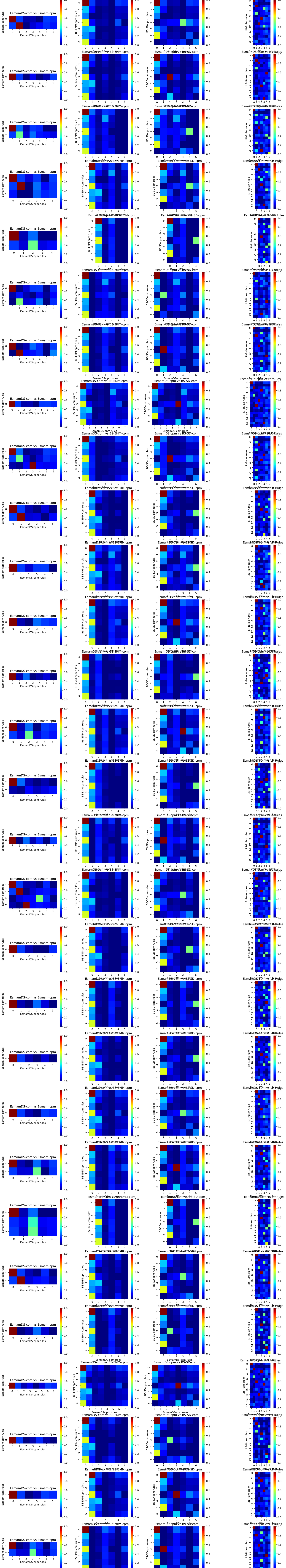




# CARCINOMA DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)

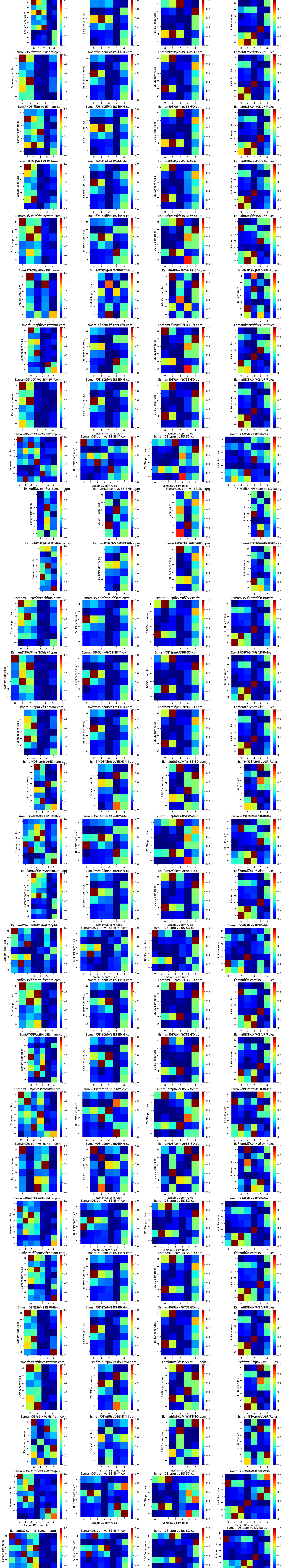






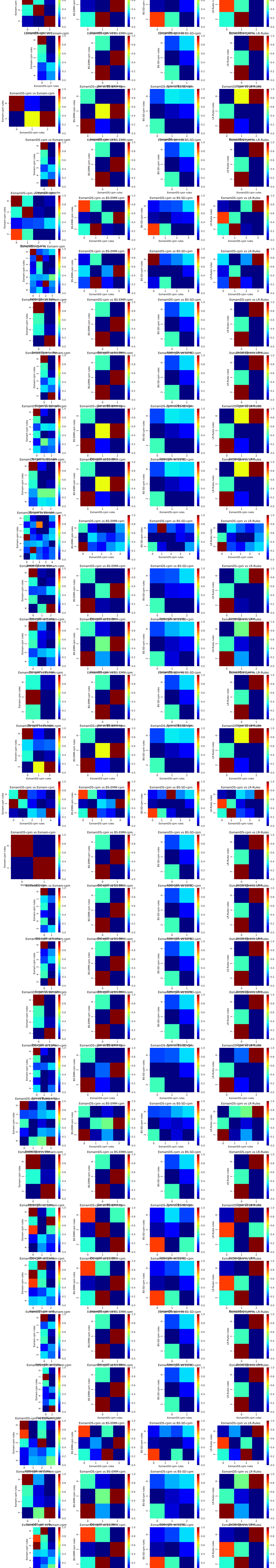


# LUNG DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)





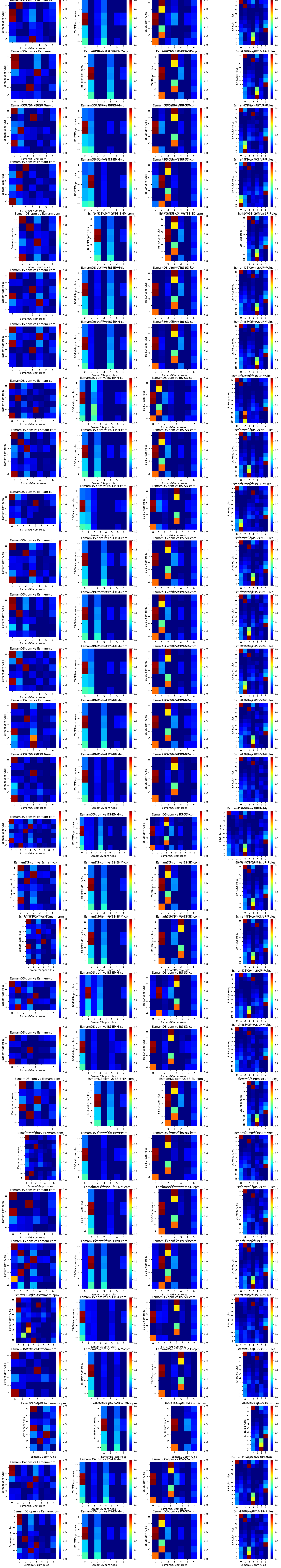
# MELANOMA DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)





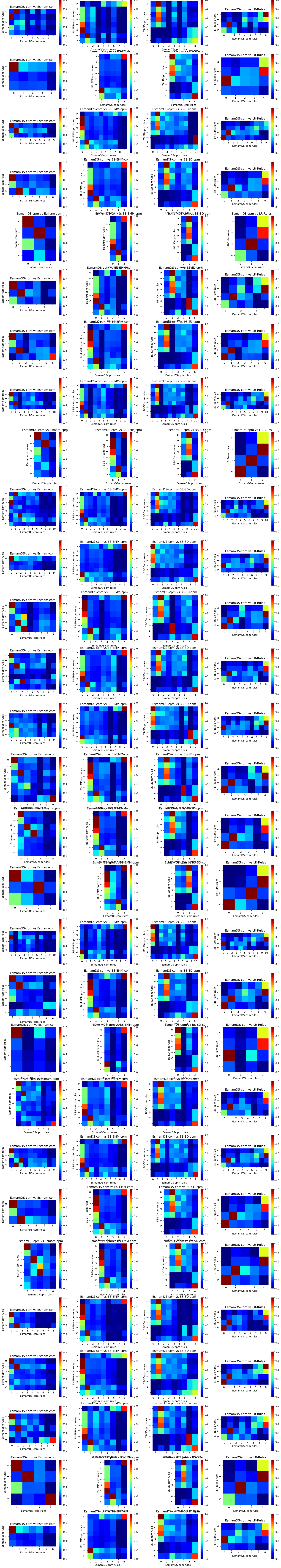






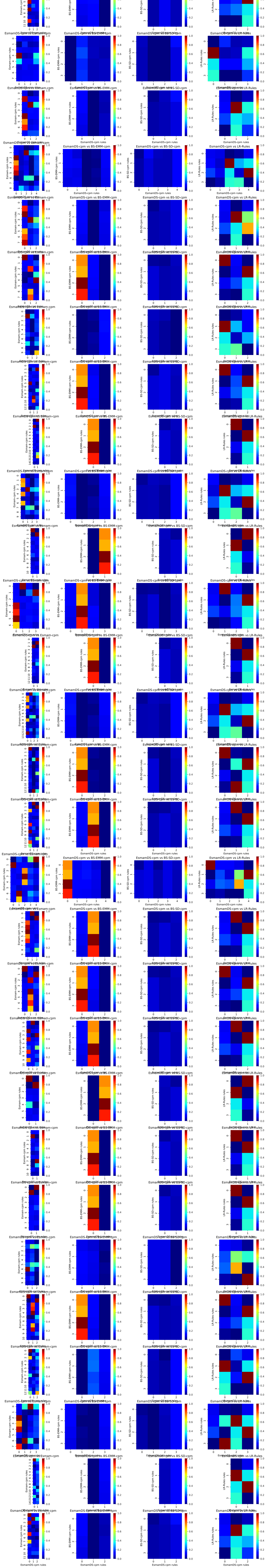


# PBC DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)



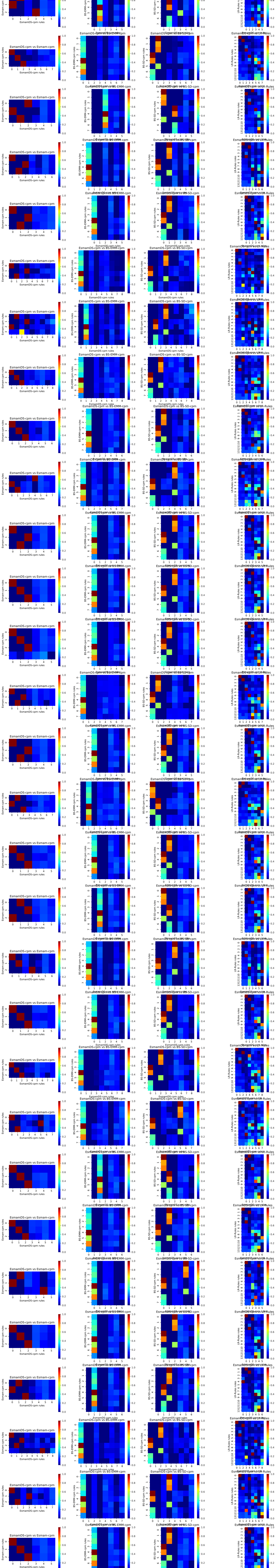


# PTC DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)



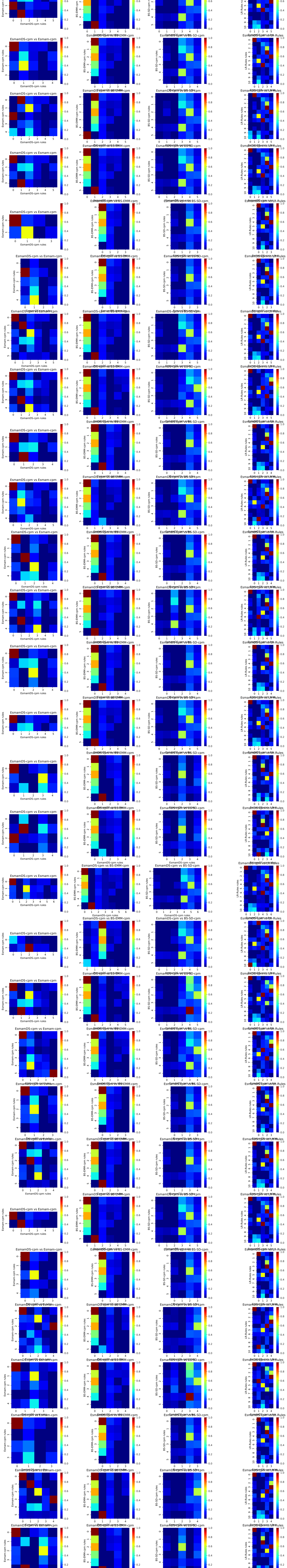


# UIS DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)





# VETERAN DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)





WHAS500 DATASET (Experiments x Algorithms)

The figure displays a 10x10 grid of heatmaps, each representing the performance difference between EsmamDS-cpm rules and a specific baseline algorithm for the WHAS500 dataset. The rows and columns are labeled with the baseline algorithms: Esmam-cpm rules, BS-EMM-cpm rules, BS-SD-cpm rules, and LR-Rules rules. The x-axis for each heatmap represents the number of rules (0 to 7), and the y-axis represents the number of rules (0 to 7). The color scale ranges from 0.0 (blue) to 1.0 (red), indicating the performance difference. The heatmaps show that EsmamDS-cpm rules generally outperform the baseline algorithms, with the performance difference increasing as the number of rules increases.